

## EDITORIALS.

THE Hinds county (Miss.) *Gazette* is in a terrible way at the Yankees, as it calls the Northerners, and gives vent to its bitterness of soul in the following words, which are equal to anything to be found in "Lamentations:"

"If this is not placing 'the last feather on the camel's back,' then we are at a loss to say what it is. We have been plundered and robbed by the Yankees; we have been ruled for five years with a rod of iron in the hands of the Yankees; the Yankees have formed a State Constitution for us, and our laws at Jackson are enacted by Yankees; they have given us a Yankee school system, directed and managed by Yankees and Yankee school books (and Yankee carpet-bag teachers wherever it is possible for them to be introduced); and now our masters have the presumption and impudence to require Southern teachers to ram down the throats of Southern children the peculiar pronunciation and whangdoodle of New England!"

Would anybody ever imagine that all the above fuss and feathers arose from the efforts of the school Superintendent of Hinds County to have the children attending school, taught to speak good English, by having their teachers properly pronounce such words as clear, there, where, instead of continuing the style of their present vernacular:—"clar," "thar," "whar," &c., and yet an exchange says that this innovation, or attempted innovation, is the only cause for the foolish outburst of the *Gazette*.

THE star of the Bourbons appears, once more, to be in the ascendant in France. Two of that illustrious family, which thinks that the sole business of its members on earth is to rule over mankind, and which has furnished more Kings for various countries in Europe than any other, have been elected to the French National Assembly. Their titles are Prince de Joinville and Duke D'Aumale; they are the third and fourth sons of Louis Philippe, the Citizen King, and uncles to the Count de Paris, in whose favor the throne is claimed by this branch of the Bourbons and their adherents. From the dispatches this morning we learn that the decree of M. Gambetta, which was enacted prior to the formation of the present Thiers' Government, by which these princes were excluded from sitting in the Assembly, is abrogated, and they will now take their seats among the legislators of France. They are men of ability, De Joinville having, during his father's reign, distinguished himself in the navy and D'Aumale in the army; and being now at liberty to take part in public affairs, it is exceedingly probable that the future of their house will be duly cared for, and as fast as circumstances will permit, the way be paved for the elevation of a member of the family to the throne.

It has been stated that a fusion has taken place between this branch of the Bourbon family and the Count de Chambord, the sole surviving male representative of the other or legitimist branch of that family. The terms of this fusion are that the claim of Count de Chambord to the throne is to be preferred to that of Count de Paris, and as the former is now fifty-four years of age, his wife three years older than himself, and without offspring, the throne will, in the event of his death, descend legitimately to the latter and his heirs. This fusion unites two of the parties in France, and leaves three to contend for supremacy—the Bourbon, the Bonapartist and the Republican. Judging by the way events are shaping the Bourbons have many odds in their favor.

Should the Bourbons win the throne, the Count de Chambord will ascend it with the title, doubtless, of Henri V. He is the son of Charles Ferdinand, Duke de Berry, who was the second son of Charles X., the brother of Louis XVI. His father, the Duke de Berry, was stabbed by an assassin, Louvel, a fanatical Bonapartist, with the intent, it was said, to put an end to the Bourbon dynasty. Great was the joy of the Bourbonists, however, at the discovery that, at the time of his assassination, his widow, the Duchess de Berry, was two months advanced in pregnancy with the present Count de Chambord. There being still a chance that this offspring might be female, and, under the Salic law of France, unable to inherit the crown, the scruples of modesty gave way before political considerations, and the leading Royalists of France were summoned to witness the

birth of the Count, whom the poets of the day styled the *enfant du miracle*. His mother, the Duchess de Berry, was the daughter of Francis I., King of Naples, and was a woman of ambition and great energy. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, by which her father-in-law, Charles X., lost his throne, she determined to go with her son from the Tuileries to the Hotel de Ville, the headquarters of the insurgents, and there appeal to them to proclaim him King, under the title of Henry V. Against this policy, which might have saved the dynasty, the old King guarded by placing her under arrest. Going into exile with the Bourbon family, she did not relinquish her hopes. Scarcely two years had elapsed before she returned to France with but two followers and tried to create an insurrection. After various vicissitudes she was at last betrayed to M. Thiers, then the Premier of Louis Philippe, for, it is said, 1,000,000 francs.

Count de Chambord is said to be enormously rich. He has lived the life of a dethroned King, always assuming that he would in time be reinstated, and his fortune has enabled him to maintain these pretensions with becoming dignity. It is now rumored that he has landed in France.

The Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, of which the Prince de Joinville and the Duke D'Aumale are members, descends from a brother of Louis XIV.—Philip, first Duke of Orleans, whose son, the second who bore the title, is distinguished in history as the Regent, he having acted as the guardian of Louis XV. during his minority. The fifth Duke of this house, Philippe Egalité, married a great-granddaughter of Louis XIV. He was guillotined in Paris during the revolution. Louis Philippe, the father of these Princes who now enter the Assembly as members, was his son. The chances for this family ever obtaining the crown of France appeared at one time very remote. But the execution of Louis XVI.; the imprisonment and cruelties practised upon his son, known as Louis XVII., by which his death was produced; the death of Louis XVIII. without issue, and the revolution of 1830, by which Charles X. was expelled from the throne, brought the Orleans family prominently forward and made Louis Philippe, who was Duke of Orleans at the time, the most eligible prince to wear the crown. Count de Chambord, the grandson of Charles X., it is now probable will die without legitimate issue, in which event the Orleans family will hold the indisputable right to the succession, so far as the Bourbon dynasty may be considered entitled to it.

But the whirligig of time brings about curious changes. The same Thiers, who is said to have given a million francs for the betrayal of the Duchess de Berry, to prevent the Count de Chambord from attaining the throne, is now seemingly acquiescing in the return of the same Count de Chambord with all his aims and ambition to secure the crown.

No wonder that slang and abusive language are so common now-a-days when the press, the greatest of all teachers, so commonly indulges in them. In common street conversation they are bad enough, but to see the editorial columns made a vehicle for remarks worthy only of one who has graduated with the highest honors at Billingsgate is a prostitution of the power of the press that cannot be too highly deprecated. It is to be deplored that newspaper editorials are too often made a medium for virulent personal attacks, and are frequently interlarded with remarks disgustingly coarse, and that no person with the instincts and habits of a gentleman would be guilty of using. The following specimen of editorial abuse, is from the *California Spirit of the Times and Underwriter's Journal*, of the 27th ult:

"The cowardly scoundrels who conduct the *Sacramento Union*, garbled the list of delegates to the State Convention, from this city, and purposely misspelt the name of the editor of this paper. These cowardly dogs, spelt our name correct, when they made a false, lying and slanderous charge against us in their paper, from sheer malice, but in this case they instructed the whisky-bloat who edits their paper to pursue the course we have mentioned. When the conductors of the *Sacramento Union* print our name wrong in their paper, they stand in the position of being cowardly liars."

We recommend the writer of the above to repent, forsake the use of scurrility and abuse and to be baptized, and then to use his talents legitimately.

THEODORE Tilton, speaking of the successor of President Grant, says that Horace Greeley is everywhere hailed by Southern men as a Northerner in whose honesty they trust, and whose kindness they reciprocate. As for himself, he says, that without being unduly forward or rashly persistent, he is free to say that his first and early choice for the next presidency is this large-minded and humane statesman—the Benjamin Franklin of his time. He is evidently not in favor of President Grant holding office for a second term. On this point he is easily understood:

"A renomination of Gen. Grant would be so injudicious that it ought to be no longer discussed. To say nothing of the great fact that his administration has been but a mediocre success, and not worth repeating for another four years, the victorious North should not a second time impose on the whole country the conqueror of one-half of it. This is not the way to heal the wounds of a civil war. Peace, magnanimity, fraternal kindness—this is the spirit which we hope the North will seek to exhibit toward the South in the next presidential canvass."

RISKY FOR THE VERDANT.—The *Oakland Transcript* gets off the following:

"A contemporary, not remarkable for maturity of intellect, says the grasshoppers in Utah are 'devouring every green thing.' We advise our contemporary to keep away from Mormondom for the present, unless he courts death."

SUMMONSES.—We are now prepared to supply Justices of the Peace with Blank forms of summonses. Other Blank forms, also, for sale at this Office. d58, s104 & w-11f

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## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash  
entry, No. 2807, for the Townsite of Mantl,  
Sanpete Co., Utah, made May 15, 1871, embrac-  
ing: The S half of Sec 1, and the E half of N E  
quarter and the N E of S E quarter of Sec. 11,  
and all of Sec 12, Township 18, S Range 2 E, and  
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec 7, and Lot 7, Sec 6, Town-  
ship 18, S Range 3 E, containing 1,280 acres, has  
been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is  
now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any per-  
son or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or posses-  
sors of any portion of said entry will take due  
notice and make application, as provided in the  
Statutes of Utah.

LUTHER T. TUTTLE, Mayor.

Mantl City, U. T., May 15, 1871.

w15 3m

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